

IN MEMORIAM

STEPHEN M. GORMAN

Stephen Michael Gorman, Assistant Professor at North Texas State University, died July 2, 1983. He was 32. A skilled and popular teacher, Steve was a prolific writer on the politics and international relations of Western South America and on the revolutionary governments and conflict in Nicaragua and El Salvador. His numerous articles appeared in political science and Latin American studies journals such as *Government and Opposition*, *Latin American Research Review*, *Journal of Latin American Studies*, *Interamerican Economic Review*, *Caribbean Review* and *Parameters*, and in widely-read anthologies such as Walker's *Nicaragua in Revolution*. In addition, he was co-author of *The Yom Kippur War* (University Press of America, 1980), edited and contributed heavily to *Post-Revolutionary Peru: The Politics of Transformation* (Westview, 1982), and regularly published translations of scholarly and political documents from Latin American sources. At his death, he was completing final revisions for a new anthology on *Leftist Opposition in Democracies*. His expertise and frequent travel to the region made him a popular resource for local and, indeed, national media concerned with events in Central America.

Steve joined the North Texas State faculty in 1979. Prior to that he taught briefly on the faculties of Purdue University, Dickenson College, and SUNY-Geneseo. He received his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. from the University of California at Riverside.

North Texas State University
Denton, Texas

C. NEAL TATE

IN MEMORIAM

WILLIAM E. CARTER (1927-1983)

William E. (Bill) Carter, chief of the Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress since 1979, died on August 14, 1983. Bill Carter was an anthropologist by training well known for his research in Bolivia, lowland Guatemala, and Costa Rica. He received both his M.A. (1958) and Ph.D. (1963) in anthropology from Columbia University. From 1962 until 1978 he taught anthropology at the University of Florida. He also was a skillful administrator. From 1968 until 1979 he was the director of the Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Florida; he served upon numerous national committees and boards. He was one of those rare scholars who are able to combine public service and administration without neglecting his own research. In the last decade of his life, Carter was chief investigator of two important research projects. He and his associates studied

chronic cannabis use in Costa Rica from 1973 to 1975. A book *Cannabis in Costa Rica* (ISHI, Philadelphia) of which Carter was editor and co-author appeared in 1980. Then, from 1977 until 1980, he led a team and directly participated in a project on traditional coca use in Bolivia. A book on the subject—*Coca in Bolivia*—is to be published soon by the Institute of Human Issues and in Spanish by the Bolivian National Academy of Sciences. Other well known books by Carter are: *Aymara Communities and the Bolivian Agrarian Reform* (University of Florida Press, 1965); *New Lands and Old Traditions: Kekchi Cultivators in Guatemalan Lowland* (University of Florida Press, 1967); and *Bolivia: a Profile* (Fredrick A. Praeger, 1971). He also published a well known book for juveniles, *The First Book of South America* (Franklin Watts, New York, 1962). A revised edition was in press at the time of his death.

Early in his career, Bill Carter served as missionary and minister in the Methodist Church. He had received a Bachelor of Sacred Theology degree from Boston University in 1955. He was a missionary in Montevideo, Uruguay (1950-52) and an assistant director and teacher in an Aymara boy's school in Nacoraines, Bolivia (1953-54). While he was a graduate student of anthropology, he served the Passaic Valley Methodist Parish of Patterson, New Jersey, coordinating the work of 24 churches with Black and Puerto Rican minorities. In fact, it was Carter's intention when he first entered the field of anthropology to obtain an M.A. degree and return to his church related activities. But two things persuaded him to continue for the Ph.D. First, a missionary board did not approve of his serving abroad; and, second, Carter's M.A. thesis based on his memory of a Bolivian Community in which he had lived caught the attention of Professor Frank Tannenbaum, the well known Latin American historian. Tannenbaum spoke of Carter's thesis as "one of the best he had ever read" and insisted that Carter become a Ph.D. candidate.

Although he was a keen and objective observer, Carter obviously had enormous empathy for the people whom he studied. And they respected him. In fact, in June of this year 28 highland Aymara communities issued a joint statement citing Carter for his contribution to the understanding of their culture—an honor to be cherished by any anthropologist. Bill Carter received numerous awards and honors. He received the Order of the Condor from the Bolivian government, an honorary LL.D. from Muskingan College of New Concord, Ohio; the Knights Cross of the Order of Isabel la Catolica from Spain; and the President's Medallion from the University of Florida.

He is survived by his wife Berta Garcia Roco Carter; by three daughters—Olivia, Vivian Victor, and Emily; and a sister Virginia Carter.

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CHARLES WAGLEY